

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph [0042] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0042] While the present invention is not bound by extant theories of solubility, standard international unit Hildebrand solubility parameters provide useful tools for assessing which solvent systems may function in the desired separations of the current invention. See *generally* John Burke, *Solubility Parameters: Theory and Application*, in 3 AIC BOOK AND PAPER GROUP INTERNATIONAL 13 (1984), at <http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/byauth/burke/solpar>. The higher the solubility parameter associated with a solvent, the more polar that solvent. The solubility parameter for a mixture of miscible solvents is determined by the weighted average of the solubility parameter of the individual solvents in the mixture (weighted average of the individual solvents by volume). For example, amyl acetate (solubility parameter of 17.1) and methyl ethyl ketone (solubility parameter of 19.3) can be mixed in equal portions to yield a solvent mixture with the same solubility parameter as ethyl acetate (solubility parameter of 18.2). This mixture would have similar functionality to ethyl acetate in the separations that are part of the methods of the present invention.